A

TRUE ACCOUNT

Of the whole

PROCEEDINGS

Betwixt his Grace *JAMES* Duke of

ORMOND,

And the Right Honor. *ARTHUR* Earl of

ANGLESEY

LATE

Lord PRIVY-SEAL,

Before the KING and COUNCIL, and the ſaid Earls Letter of the ſecond of *Auguſt* to His Majeſty on that Occaſion.

WITH

A Letter of the now Lord Biſhop of *Winchester's* to the ſaid Earl, of the means to keep out Popery, and the only effectual expedient to hinder the growth thereof, and to ſecure both the Church of *England* and the Presbiterian party.

London, Printed for *Thomas Fox* at the *Angel* and *Star* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. 1682.

UMI

UMI

TO THE READER.

THat there hath been a Controverſie between the Duke of *Ormond* and the Earl of *Angleſey*, the immediate conſequence of which hath been the removal of the Earl from a Place of great Honor and Truſt under his Majeſty, for which he was in every reſpect extraordinarily well qualified perhaps no man queſtions. And many may be likely to ſay, that the more fatal ſuch quarrels amongſt great Perſonages are to either ſide, the more inſtructive they commonly prove to the reſt of Mankind, who are thereby let into a Proſpect of thoſe things which were thought too ſacred for the view of the profane Vulgar.

As every inferior Soldier may learn Skill & Addreſs, by ſeeing two Generals engage in the ſight of their Armies, ſo certainly this Paper Battel between theſe Great ones may be of uſe to all ſorts of men that have the leſt Grain of that commendable Ambition, to propound to themſelves the greateſt Examples. Wherefore I conceive no man, of which

ſide ſoever Fortune or Choice hath placed him, can blame me for procuring and expoſing to publick view authentick tranſcripts of what hath paſſed in this Affair.

The bare curioſity to know how ſuch men write, were almoſt enough to tempt any one to peruſe theſe papers, but then when they relate to the Hiſtory of unmovable Affairs, of which either of the parties may ſay,

Quorum pars magna fui---

And when they were ſo great men in themſelves, & their Parts in the Hiſtory ſo great that they may be compared to *Cæſar* writing the Commentaries of his own Enterpriſes; I ſhould think him very dull that need be courted to be a Reader

But theſe Papers carry in them what I hope will further recommend and endear them to the greater part of this Nation; moſt of them being in defence of the poor English Proteſtants in *Ireland*, to ſome of which the Earl of *Angleſey* hath moſt generouſly aſſerted the glory of their Martyrdom, and to others, the unblemiſhed honor of preventing the utter ruin & extirpation of the reſt.

The Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, who had been too too fortunate an Head to the Roman Catholick

lick Rebels in *Ireland*, had not only in Print justified his own engagement with that bloody Party, but would make that chiefly a Defensive War, wch was certainly the effect of an universal conspiracy amongst the Papists there. Nor is it to be doubted but there were Encouragers in *England*. This engaged the Earl of *Angleſey*, amidst his many avocations, to ward off the second blow against them who had suffered almost beyond all Example before: and his interposition extracted from the Earl of *Castlehaven* a Confession, that he himself acted as a Rebel, and that all the Water in the Sea cannot wash that Rebellion off that Nation, which was begun most bloodily on the *English* in that Kingdom in a time of a setled Peace, without the least occasion given.

E. Castlehav. Memoirs, p. 12.

Pref. to the Memoirs.

I must confess there are several passages in the Letter to the Earl of *Castlehaven*, wherein the Duke of *Ormond* seems concerned to vindicate his own actions. How far the Charge or the Defence is made good, it is not for me to judge: nor shall I in the least enter into the merits of it.

I am sure the Earl of *Angleſey* made a most noble Declaration, fit to be written in Letters

ters of Gold; *Truth*, says he, *being the greatest and best Friend, I had rather one or several Persons and Families should lie under the consequence of its impartiality, than that the English Nation and Protestant Religion should suffer by a timorous unworthy concealing or with-holding any part of it.* P. 51.

This being the said Earl's avowed Principle, methinks he ought to be importuned by a publick Address, that what he hath meditated and hath been *preparing from Records and authentick unquestionable Relations and Transactions of that bloody Tragedy and matchless defection from the Crown and very Nation of English men, may soon see the light.* P. 33.

To the KING'S Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Duke of Ormond, *Your Majeſties Lieutenant of* Ireland, *and Steward of Your Majeſties Houſhold, moſt humbly repreſents:*

THat the Earl of *Angleſey* Lord Privy-Seal, in the Year 1681. cauſed a Book to be Printed (whereof he hath acknowledged himſelf to be the Author) intituled *A Letter from a Perſon of Honour in the Country, written to the Earl of* Caſtlehaven, *being Obſervations and Reflections upon his Lordſhips Memoirs concerning the Wars of* Ireland.

That in the ſaid Book there are divers paſſages and expreſſions which are not only untrue, but reflecting in a high degree upon His Late Majeſties Government, and particularly in Relation to the Rebellion and War in *Ireland*, and to the ſeveral Ceſſations and Peaces made by His, and Your Majeſties Authority and Command.

That in the ſaid Book the Lord Privy-Seal hath Malitiouſly endeavour'd to Calumniate and Aſperſe the Duke of *Ormond*, by calling in queſtion his Faithfulneſs and Loyalty to His Late Majeſty, the Sincerity of his Profeſſion in point of Religion, and inſinuating that the Ceſſations and Peaces (deſtructive as he ſays to the *Engliſh* and *Proteſtants*) were adviſed and procured by him the ſaid Duke, out of his Affection to the *Iriſh Popiſh Rebells*, becauſe he was Allyed to many of them in Blood and by Marriages.

That the Lord Privy-Seal in the courſe of above Twenty Years free and friendly Acquaintance and Correſpondence with the Duke of *Ormond*, never thought fit to give him any intimation of his Lordſhips Intention to write a Hiſtory of the Wars of *Ireland*, and other tranſactions there, wherein both the Duke and his Lordſhip (tho' of oppoſite Parties) had a great part, but choſe rather to ſeek for information from the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, and to publiſh his *Obſervations on the Earl of* Caſtlehaven's *Memoirs*, in a Conjuncture when his Reflections in his Book and his Letter of the *Seventh* of *December*, 1681. to the Duke of *Ormond*, might not only do moſt miſchief to him, but to the Government. The Duke of *Ormond* humbly conceives that at leaſt, while the Lord Privy-Seal and he have the honor to be of your Majeſties Privy Council, and in the ſtations they are, it

will not be fit for him to publish such an Answer to the Lord Privy-Seal's Book and Letter, as might otherwise be necessary in Vindication of Truth, His Late Majesties Justice and Honor, and his own Integrity.

It is therefore most humbly proposed, That Your Majesty would be pleased to appoint a Committee of your Privy-Council to look over the Lord Privy-Seal's Book, and to call his Lordship and the Duke of *Ormond* before them, and if upon Report from them, it shall appear to your Majesty that the Earl of *Angleſey* has fallen into the Mistakes and Errors herein laid to his Charge, That then Your Majesty would be pleased to Consider of the best and most Authentick means how Reparation may be made to all that are injured by the Earl of *Angleſey*'s Book and Letter, and to prevent the Credit his great Place, supposed Knowledge (especially in the Affairs of *Ireland*) and his pretended Candor and Impartiality may give to his Writings, in these and future times.

ORMOND.

A True Copy,

John Nicholas.

At the Court at Hampton-Court, *June*, 17. 1682.

By the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty,

AND

The Lords of His Majesties most Honorable Privy-Council.

THE annexed Representation of his Grace the Duke of Ormond, *Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland, *&c. being this day presented and read to His Majesty in Council. His Majesty taking the contents thereof into His Royal Consideration as a matter of very great Importance,*

portance, was pleaſed to Declare That he would hear the matter thereof in Council. And did order That a Copy of the ſaid Repreſentation be delivered to the Earl of Angleſey *Lord Privy-Seal, And that his Lordſhip do attend His Majeſty in Council on* Fryday *next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon at* White-Hall, *when His Majeſty hath appointed to take that Buſineſs into further Conſideration.*

John Nicholas.

The Earl of *Angleſey* Lord Privy-Seal, being by the ſaid Order of His Majeſty in Council, of *June* 17. appointed to be at Council at *White-Hall, June* 23. being not able to ſtand by reaſon of the Gout, yet got out of his Bed, and was carried thither; where when the King came, he ſpake to His Majeſty (as I am well inform'd) to this effect.

SIR,

I Am in the firſt place to beg Your Majeſties Pardon for my Obedience to Your Order for appearing here this day, being in no condition of health to have left my Bed, and altogether unfit for the preſence of the King.

And indeed I expected that the Duke of Ormond *would rather have Complained and Printed againſt the Earl of* Caſtlehaven *his Memoirs; which Aſperſed and Scandaliſed Your Royal Father's Government, and repreſented the Proteſtants of* Ireland *as Rebells, and the Confederate* Iriſh *Papiſts as Loyal Subjects, then againſt me, who had Vindicated His Majeſties Government, and his Proteſtant Faithful Subjects ſo Effectually in my Letter to the ſaid Earl, That his Lordſhip in an Epiſtle to the Reader which he after added to his* Memoirs, *confeſſed himſelf and the* Iriſh *Confederates the Rebells:* And that all the Water in the Sea would not waſh that Rebellion off that Nation.

This is the firſt quarrel I ever had with any man, and Your Majeſty ſees how it is brought upon me, and cannot but believe it very unwelcome to me from one who hath ſo many Years profeſſed Friendſhip to me. But that which troubles me in it is, That it is pretended to be upon account of my failing in Duty to His Late Majeſty and Your Self, whereas if I can pretend to Merit in any thing, it is for Exemplary and Conſiderable Faithfulneſs and Service to You both.

SIR, *That I may not trouble You with much Diſcourſe, I have reduced the Vindication of my Innocence to Writing, which I preſent for my Anſwer to the Duke of* Ormond's *Accuſation, and to which I ſhall add no more but my deſire, That tho' the Duke of* Ormond *hath thought fit to Attaque me thus cauſeleſly, all the Contention hereafter between him and me may be who ſhall ſerve Your Majeſty beſt, and coſt You leaſt.*

In the next place all the Papers Written and Printed, that had paſſed between the Duke and the Lord Privy-Seal, were read as they lay in order, and both the Lords diſcourſed and bandied the matter fully, which the King heard with great Patience: The Duke of *Ormond* notwithſtanding doing that right to the Lord Privy-Seal, as to Acknowledge that none had been more Active and Inſtrumental in his Majeſties Happy Reſtauration, or carried it on with more Succeſs in great Dangers and Difficulties, than his Lordſhip. In concluſion the Duke was Ordered to charge the Lord Privy-Seal by particulars in Writing, that he might know what to Anſwer, generals not being ſufficient, and ſo that buſineſs was left at that time.

Now follows the Lord Privy-Seal's Anſwer to the Duke of *Ormonds* Repreſentation or Complaint againſt him.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Earl of Angleſey *Keeper of your Majeſties Privy-Seal, (miſlead by an ill Preſident admitted) moſt humbly repreſents.*

THat having this *Eighteenth* day of *June*, received in Bed, where he had continued for above a Month laſt paſt, very much afflicted with the Gout, and deprived of the uſe of Hands and Leggs, and by reaſon of Pains and Sickneſſes getting little reſt, which he hath reaſon to believe was well known to the Duke of *Ormond*; your Majeſties Order in Council of the *Seventeenth*, with a Copy of the Repreſentation of the ſaid Duke annexed, and Command to attend your Majeſty in Council on *Fryday* next, at *Three* of the Clock in the Afternoon at *white-Hall*, which he reſolves by Gods Bleſſing to do if he ſhall be in a Capacity of Health and Strength to be carried thither, without Peril of his Life; which he doth not believe that the Duke himſelf thinks, after a year and halfs concerning himſelf in this Controverſie, is to be adventured to gratifie a haſty propoſal, upon his changing his way of proceeding.

In the mean time, That your Majeſty may not be under the leaſt prepoſſeſſion by what the Duke hath repreſented with heat, and ſharpneſs againſt the ſaid Earl, he doth humbly offer to Conſideration, That though the Duke appear before your Majeſty, as a Repreſenter, the ſaid Earl cannot but look upon him as a Petitioner, the Title by which all Subjects that complain, Addreſs to your Majeſty, and for want of which he hath obſerved many Suitors rejected with their Requeſts.

And therefore your Majeſty is deſired to be informed in the firſt place by a deduction of all that hath paſſed between the Duke and the Earl in this Affair, which is as followeth.

The Book complained of was written about two years ago by meer Accident of the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*'s ſending his Printed Memoirs, to the Earl then at *Blethington* in *Oxfordſhire*, where having read the ſame, and conceiving the *Engliſh*, and Proteſtants to be unjuſtly dealt with therein, and the *Iriſh* foul Cauſe profeſſedly juſtified, though the moſt Execrable Rebellion that ever was in the World; the Earl could not digeſt the ſame, but upon a bare Old Memory without help of Writings or Notes, immediately put pen to

paper and the *Eighth* of *July* wrote a Letter to the ſaid Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, which he believes his Lordſhip hath yet to ſhew, tho' when it appeared afterwards in print, about *October*, 1680. one was ſent to his Lordſhip taking Notice thereof, and asking him what he had done with the ſaid Letter, who then Confeſſed he had lent it to a Friend, but he would recover it again. The Letter being thus Printed, the Duke of *Ormond* had ſoon ſight of it, for in his Letter to the Earl of *Angleſey* of *November* the *12th.* 1681. he takes Notice that he had ſeen it a Year before, and writes his Pleaſure of it ſo Satirically, that the ſaid Earl returned his Anſwer of the *7th.* of *October* following, which the ſaid Duke takes Notice of in his ſaid Repreſentation, though he never before acknowledged the Receipt thereof, nor was pleaſed to make any Reply to it, though it gave him ſufficient occaſion: thus (when the ſaid Earl expected a Reply) things ſtood till the ſaid Complaint made to your Majeſty, which he humbly ſubmits whether it be fit to be received or proceeded upon in Council, after ſo open a litigation thereof in Print, wherein the ſaid Duke had appealed to the People, and accuſed the Earl with as much Acrimony as it was poſſible for the Duke's ſharp Pen to do, it being as the ſaid Earl conceives, below the dignity of Your Majeſty and the Board, after the Duke has proceeded ſo far in a private Quarrel of his own making, without Succeſs, (and that thoſe the Duke had appealed to ſeemed generally ſatisfied that the Earl had fully Vindicated himſelf from the Aſperſions laid upon him by the Duke's ſaid Letter) for your Majeſty to be Addreſſed to ſo late, and in a Cauſe ſo concluded; wherein the Earl had juſtified himſelf in the method the Duke himſelf lead him, and is ready to proceed further ſo to do, if the Duke ſhall pleaſe to Reply in maintenance of his Printed Charge.

However the Earl not knowing what courſe in this Affair will be purſued, or directed, ſaith that he doth not diſown the Book mentioned in the Duke's Repreſentation, ſo far as he hath acknowledg'd the ſame in a Letter written by him to the ſaid Duke.

But denies that in the ſaid Book or Letter, there are divers, or any paſſages and expreſſions which are not only untrue, but reflecting in a high degree upon his Late Majeſties Government, and particularly in Relation to the Rebellion and War in *Ireland*, and to the ſeveral Ceſſations and Peaces made by his, and your Majeſties Authority and Command, which the ſaid Earl hath formerly intimated in writing to the ſaid Duke in Anſwer to a Letter of his inſinuating the ſame thing, and urging for particulars which the ſaid Earl could never yet obtain.

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The ſaid Earl is no further charged with malitiouſly calumniating and aſperſing the ſaid Duke, and inſinuating ſeveral particulars to that purpoſe, but the paſſages in the ſaid Books of that import are ſtill reſerved, and not thought fit by the ſaid Duke, to be expreſſed ſo as the Earl may know what, or how to Anſwer.

And the ſaid Duke is not ignorant that malitious Calumny or Scandal againſt ſo great a Perſon as the Duke of *Ormond*, is ſeverely puniſhable by *Law*.

What to ſay more herein the ſaid Earl knows not, till the Duke gives more clear and particular occaſion.

Whoſever ſhall take Notice of what the Duke Aſſerts of his and the Earls free Converſe and Friendſhip for above twenty years, and which the Earl adds (and the Duke cannot forget) the real and adventurous friendſhip with the Earl, hath ingaged in with and for the Duke, he cannot but wonder as others do, that they are ſo eaſily cancell'd and turned into rancor and ill returns, without demonſtrating a change in the Earl, which may ſatisfie inquiring men the Duke hath a Cauſe.

For elſe it ſeems wonderful and paſt belief to intelligent men, that the Earl who profeſſeth that he bears Malice to no Perſon living, nor ever had quarrel with any man, that counts it his great misfortune in his Old Age, when he was preparing to go to his Grave in Peace and in perfect Charity with all men, he ſhould be Attacqued by one who hath profeſſed friendſhip to him above theſe twenty years, and as he finds by Letters and otherwiſe was intimatly a friend to his Father: As it is miraculous to the ſame degree, that the Earl in his circumſtances ſhould willingly be drawn into controverſie with ſo great and fortunate a man, and ſo antient a friend as the Duke of *Ormond*.

But ſince it hath been the Dukes pleaſure or humor ſo violently, and ſo many ways to aſſault the Earl, he muſt not take it ill that he cannot bear wounds patiently, and without juſt reſentment.

The Duke complains further, that in the courſe of above twenty years free and friendly acquaintance and correſpondence with him, the Earl never thought fit to give him any intimation of his intent to write a Hiſtory of the Wars of *Ireland*, and other Tranſactions there.

The ſaid Earl cannot recollect with certainty whether he did or no, but he very well remembreth that many years ago he acquainted Sir *George Lane* then the Duke's Secretary, and now Viſcount of *Lanesborrow* (and who told him he had the cuſtody of all the Duke's Papers and Writings of publick Affairs) with

with his intended Hiſtory of *Ireland*, who promiſed him the aſſiſtance of them, but he could never yet obtain any from him: Nor from the Duke himſelf ſince he made a free offer and promiſe of them by his Letter of the 12*th.* of *November*, threatning to appeal from the Earl as a partially ingag'd, and unfaithful Hiſtorian if he accepted them not, he being as he wrote, more deſirous to prevent than rectifie Errors and miſtakes. The Earl having this noble encouragement from ſo great a perſon, (and who was to make ſo great a part of it) to proceed in his Hiſtory by his Letter of the *Seventh* of *October*, acknowledged and accepted the Duke's favour, expecting the performance thereof, but never heard ſince from the Duke till by his Repreſentation to your Majeſty, wherein he ſeems to forget or retract all that had paſſed, tho' the Earl had given him all the Aſſurance a man of honour could do, that he would be exactly faithful and impartial in the Hiſtory, and now ſhews that he is unwilling any Hiſtory ſhould be written by the Earl, whoſe candor and impartiality he will yet allow to be but pretended, and therefore propoſeth that your Majeſty will prevent the Credit which they, his great place, and ſuppoſed knowledge (eſpecially in the Affair of *Ireland*) may give to his Writings in theſe and future times, never conſidering that himſelf hath greater Places. Yet the Earl doth not apprehend their giving Credit to any thing the Duke hath or ſhall write againſt the Truth, which the Earl is reſolved to tye himſelf ſtrictly and authentically to, if he be ſuffered to go on, and not diſcouraged in his Deſign with which he intended to cloſe his Labours in this Life, for the good of *England*, and the Safety of that poor Kingdom of *Ireland*, harraſſed by Rebellions and Maſſacres, and which muſt expect and undergo more (ſtill preparing) unleſs prevented by wiſe Councils here, upon the warnings that a true Account of former times and failings may give us.

And ſince the Earl hath been verſed above forty years in publick Affairs, without blemiſh or diſhonour, and intends by your Majeſties permiſſion, to Dedicate his Hiſtory to your Self, which ſure he would not be ſo weak as to offer, if any thing were to be in it of the nature the Duke prefageth, the Earl therefore hopes the Duke may at leaſt truſt your Majeſties wiſdom with the publiſhing of what you ſhall have the peruſal of if you ſhall judge it worth your reading before it go to the Preſs, being intended both for the Honour of the Late King and of your Majeſty, and not to gratifie any private humor or party, or to diſguiſe or cover the *Errors* or *Miſcarriages* of any Subject whatſoever.

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As to the Duke's Reflection, that the Earl choſe rather to ſeek for Information from the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* than from him, the contrary doth appear ever ſince the Earl had any hopes given him of the Duke's Aſſiſtance, with ſuch Authentick inſtruments and writings as may contribute to the Hiſtory, which the Earl cannot but yet expect and he never deſired other informations from the ſaid Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, than in the Military Actions wherein the Duke employed him as a General, and never thought of making other uſe of them than as they concur'd with, clear'd and confirm'd the true Account the Earl was poſſeſſed of in thoſe Affairs before.

As to the Duke's inſinuating (where he mentions the War of *Ireland* and other Tranſactions there, wherein they had both a great part) that they were of oppoſite Parties, ſince he accounts it ſerviceable to his deſign of aggravating to the utmoſt againſt the Earl, the occaſion is willingly imbraced to give your Majeſty a brief and true Information of the part the Earl had both in *Ireland* and *England*, in the late unhappy Time.

The Earl was (under the Authority his Late Majeſty had entruſted both Houſes of Parliament with for Ordering and Governing the Affairs in *Ireland*, after the horrid Rebellion begun) inſtrumental there to preſerve the *Britiſh* and *Proteſtant Intereſt*, *Countries* and *Garriſons*, from being ſwallowed up by *Owen Oneill*'s Barbarous Army, or falling into the Bloody *Iriſh* Hands. He alſo held Correſpondence with, and offer'd Aſſiſtance to the then Marqueſs of *Ormond*, to Preſerve the *Engliſh* and ſave the City of *Dublin*, and other *Engliſh* Garriſons and Quarters from the Treacherous *Iriſh*, who broke all Faith with the Marqueſs.

He likewiſe ſent to the Marqueſs the Late King's Majeſties poſitive Prohibition in Writing, againſt making any Peace, or having at all further dealing with the *Iriſh*, and uſed his moſt earneſt perſuaſions herein, foreſeeing it would be deſtructive to the *Engliſh*, and miſchievous to the Late King; and ſtill offer'd Aſſiſtance to the Marqueſs to encourage him in vigorous oppoſing the *Iriſh*, and to enable him to diſappoint their *Treachery*, and the Conſequence of their *Faith-breaking*.

The ſaid Earl after the Peace notwithſtanding made with the *Iriſh* Confederate Rebells, and their Shameful and Treacherous Breach of it, with deſign and endeavor to Surprize the Marqueſs and all the *Engliſh* Garriſons in *Lemſter*, and after they had ſo handled their buſineſs as to get the Commiſſioners of Parliament, (which were Arrived at *Dublin* by the Marqueſſes invitation, to receive the City of *Dublin*, and all other Garriſons and Strengths under his Command,

and ſecure them againſt the *Iriſh*, for which end they had brought Forces, Shipping, Proviſions, and Ammunition of all ſorts with them) to be rejected and ſent away by the Marqueſs.

He upon a ſecond Invitation of the Marqueſs to the Parliament, (upon the *Iriſh* Rebells continued Breaches and Treacheries) went again for *Ireland*, after he had uſed all his Intereſt to perſuade them to ſend again, though they were very unwilling, and it was much oppoſed by reaſon of the former unexpected diſappointment.

And was the chief employed in Commiſſion from the Parliament with an Army of Horſe and Foot, furniſhed with all things neceſſary to deliver the Marqueſs and *Engliſh* from the *Iriſh* Treacheries and Deſigns, and to receive the City of *Dublin* and other Garriſons, into the Parliaments Cuſtody, who were truſted, and able to preſerve the ſame for the Crown, if we could agree upon Articles for that purpoſe, which by the Bleſſing of God the Earl did to the Marqueſs and the late Lord Chancellour *Euſtace*, (whom the Marqueſs chiefly Truſted therein) to their great Satisfaction, as well as his own and the *Engliſh* and Proteſtants; and after He and the reſt of the Commiſſioners had received the City of *Dublin* and other Garriſons, and Conveyed the Marqueſs with the Honor due to his Quality, to the Sea-ſide to take Shipping for *England*, as the Articles gave Leave; and had ſpent ſome time to lay the Foundations which after happily ſucceeded, for the total Reduction of the *Iriſh*, and breaking their Curſed Confederacy and Power for Treachery, and Final Subduing them to the Crown of *England*, with the Forfeiture of all their Eſtates, for the Satisfaction of Adventurers and Soldiers, and the vaſt Encreaſe of the Revenue of the Crown.

The Earl returned for *England* as he had Leave to do, before he went, where by his Intereſt in Parliament he ſecured to the Marqueſs the *Thirteen Thouſand Pounds*, &c. Agreed by the Articles for the Surrender of *Dublin*, &c. to be paid to him, though much endeavour was uſed by the Lady Vicounteſs *Moore* and others, upon legal pretences to deprive him of it; So that he loſt not one Penny of it, and then the ſaid Marqueſs thought, and held the ſaid Earl his Real Friend, and a punctual Performer of *Publick Faith*.

In England *the Earl's part was as followeth*:

To preſerve the Church in its Legal Eſtabliſhment to the laſt, to defend the King and the Laws, againſt Uſurpation and Arbitrary Government, to adventure his Eſtate and Life to ſave His from Execrable Murder, and never to ſit ſtill till he and his Friends, His Late Majeſties and Your Faithful Subjects, had compaſſed Your Majeſties Happy Reſtauration, with the apparent and imminent hazard of their Lives, whereof the ſaid Duke had vaſt benefits without danger.

Now if the Duke will give the Earl information of his part, as an oppoſite Party in the ſaid Tranſactions, he promiſeth they ſhall not want their due place and regard in Hiſtory, when all done by both ſhall be truly and exactly Recorded.

The Earl doth not know what the Duke means by ſaying, That at leaſt while the Lord Privy-Seal and he have the Honor to be of your Majeſties Privy-Council, and in the Stations they are, it will not be fit for him to publiſh ſuch an Anſwer to the Lord Privy-Seal's Book and Letter, as might otherwiſe be neceſſary in Vindication of Truth: unleſs he would inſinuate it fit for the Earl to be diſplaced to make room for that long threaten'd Anſwer, that ſo he might have the more home and fuller ſtroak at the Earl before your Majeſty, when he hath endeavored but cannot hurt him before your People.

And it appears that it is but a New Phancy and Conſideration taken up by the Duke, for when he was pleaſed not only to Write but, Print his Virulent Letter of the *Twelfth* of *November*, againſt the Earl, it had not it ſeems affected his Thoughts as of any import, and this alſo ſhews, That it is too late and diſhonorable an appeal to be made to your Majeſty, after the Duke hath done it, without Succeſs in Print to the People, and would never in probability have been attempted, but that he thinks he hath arrived in a more happy conjuncture, or hath entertained ſome groundleſs hopes of Favour by the Earls depreſſion, which he will never in the leaſt apprehend from a juſt Maſter that he hath faithfully ſerved ſo long.

And therefore the Earl conceiving that the Duke hath already in Print charged him with all he hath to ſay, and more than he can make good; and there being an Obligation of Honor lying upon him to publiſh any anſwer to the Lord Privy Seals Book which (without difference or reſpect to him) would be neceſſary in Vindication of Truth, and the ſaid Earl no ways apprehending the dint of ſuch an Anſwer; humbly beſeecheth your Majeſty that the Duke may be at liber-

liberty and encouraged in his worthy deſign for vindication of Truth by his Anſwer without regard to the Earl, who is ready and willing to be trampled upon for the Truths ſake, and dreads much more what the Duke may with vain hopes whiſper or inſinuate to your Majeſty, than any thing he can or ſhall think fit to publiſh for that End.

The Earl tho' he acknowledgeth your Majeſties Favor in the Office he enjoys, it being a Teſtimony of your Gracious Acceptance of his long Faithful and Unblemiſh'd Service; Yet for the Duke(who hath partaken more deeply of your Royal Bounty and Favor, than any other Subject (to ſay no more) to go out of his way after he had decipher'd the Earl ſufficiently by his Title of Honor and Name of Office, to mention his great Place ſeems to be rather in undervaluing than with intention to allow your Majeſties poor Officer what his Predeceſſors, though ſome of them were of inferior quality to his, have enjoyed without Envy or Scorn, from the greateſt Subjects.

And I can truly ſay, that I have not paid my Debts incurred in your Majeſties Service, nor preferred my many Children, nor grown Rich by my Service and great Place, though my Anceſtors and I have received Titles of Honor, and Marks of Favor from your Majeſty and Predeceſſors, for divers Generations.

As to the Duke's propoſal, That your Majeſty will be pleaſed to Appoint a Committee of your Privy-Council, to look over the Lord Privy-Seal's Book, and to call the ſaid Earl, and Duke of *Ormond*, before them, and to Report to your Majeſty how reparation may be made to all that are injured by the Earl's Miſtakes and Errors, in his ſaid Book and Letter.

The Earl ſaith, That the Duke ſeems to conceive that your Majeſty and Council have more Leiſure than the Earl dares preſume, and the Earl hopes the Duke may content himſelf by your Majeſties Favor to Govern one Kingdom under you, without involving this in his Concerns, or offering to impoſe his Dictates upon your Majeſty and Council of *England*, who have Wiſdom to appoint Committees, or take other courſe for buſineſs (properly before them) without the direction of the Parties concern'd, which moſt men in modeſty forbear to give.

And though the Duke ſeems in great haſt to have Miſtakes and Errors fixed upon the Earl, he on the contrary (and though time will ſhew that all that are, will appear to be on the Duke's part) preſumes not to give your Majeſty trouble herein, or to purſue the Duke for what is common to mankind.

And

And he conceives it an Employment below your Majesty and Council, to be set upon an Essay to find matter to justifie what the Duke hath injuriously published against the Earl, which course being his first choice, he may freely pursue if he please.

As to the Duke's Objection, That the Earl saith the Cessations and Peaces were destructive to the *English* and Protestants, he believes the Duke will not say the Earl was the first that said so by above thirty years, for it hath been Printed long ago, and the Truth of History and publick acts will evince it, must the Earl only be restrained from saying what he thinks, and the Duke knows he thought near Forty years ago, and endeavor'd to prevent as much as he could, and believes he can make good that time, was, when the Duke was much of the same Opinion.

It was indeed an unhappiness to conclude Cessations and Peaces, that neither the *Irish* nor *English* were satisfied with, and my unhappiness is not small to be the only *English* man Reproached for an Opinion they generally had, and felt by sad and dismal Effects.

If the Earl hath dealt more plainly with the Duke than his Nature averse to Contention (and who hath had quarrels with none in the whole course of his Life) inclines him to, he hopes your Majesty will Consider that to be taxed of Untruth and Reflection on his Late Majesties Honor and Justice, and branded as a Malitious Calumniator, a close concealed and disguised Enemy to your Majesty, a designer of Mischief to the Duke and the Government, and one who chose the most effectual Conjuncture for those things, with pretence only of Candor and impartiality, are Provocations unusual and not easily born by Persons of Honor, and might the better have been forborn, because after all this loud noise and criminal Charge, the Duke himself dwindles it into bare Mistakes and Errors, which who Lives that is not guilty of, and the Earl conceives, is a Task very improper to be laid upon your Majesty to Examine, especially in Cases of Controversie thereupon between your Majesties Subjects.

Thus the Earl tho' he had reason first to complain, if he could have thought it decent to trouble your Majesty with private disputes (after the Duke had Scandalized him in Print, for which he prays and hopes Reparation) in obedience to your Majesties Order hath represented what he conceived expedient upon this occasion wherewith if the Duke be not satisfied.

It is desired that he would in due form of Law, and by legal and certain Articles charge the said Earl with particulars, to which he may Answer by Advice of Council, and if he Vindicates not himself, let him be exposed to the Censure of this present Age and Posterity, and incur your Majesties displeasure, less than which cannot be aimed at by the Duke, who to satisfie his unjust and causeless Animosity, makes use of his Power to alienate from the Earl your Majesties favor, good opinion and confidence, after above three and twenty years faithful and diligent Service, wherein the said Earl hath almost worn out his Strength and Life, without Conviction of any failure or transgression, which surely the said Duke would never do (after he had privately quarrell'd the Earl, and exposed him the worst he could in Print, and this Affair having taking a circuit of almost two years) unless he conceived he had met with some extraordinary juncture to bear down the Earl, nor trouble your Majesty and Council, when so great Affairs are before them, with such private concerns and complaints, after so long a run, and using other ways unsuccessfully, to Vindicate himself from what was never intended as a Charge against him.

I conclude Praying (as I have heartily endeavored) for the Glory and Prosperity of your Majesties Government, to be equal to the greatest of your Royal Predecessors, wishing your Majesty many such Subjects as I have been and am, whom the Duke of *Ormond* seems so Earnest to rid your Majesty of; or leave under a black Character, and misrepresentation in your Service which he shall never be able to compass.

ANGLESEY.

At the Court at White-Hall, this 13*th.* day of *July*, 1682.

By the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

AND

The Lords of His Majeſties moſt Honorable Privy-Council.

Upon Reading this day at the Board, a Paper delivered in by his Grace the Duke of Ormond. *His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to Order, That a Copy of the ſaid Paper be ſent to the Right Honorable the Earl of* Angleſey, *Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, (which is accordingly hereunto annexed) who is to return an Anſwer thereunto, to His Majeſty in Council upon* Thurſday *the* 20th. *inſtant, at* Hampton Court, *at Nine in the Morning.*

Phil. Loyd.

I. *THE Ceſſations and Peaces Diſhonorable to the Crown of England.* Pag. 27.

II. *Of Advantage only to the* Iriſh. ibid.

III. *Deſtructive to the* Engliſh *Proteſtants.* ibid.

IV. *That therefore the Lords Juſtices and Council, were from the beginning averſe to them.* Pag. 60.

V. *That for the ſame reaſons the chief, and moſt of the* Engliſh *Nobility in* Ireland, *and the generality of the* Engliſh, Scotch *and* Iriſh *Proteſtants, of all Qualities and Degrees, ſooner or later oppoſed both the Ceſſations and Peaces.* Pag. 65.

VI. *That amongſt them were found the Earls of* Kildare, Thomond, *&c.* Ibid.

VII. *And that the two firſt Peaces were againſt Law, and ſeveral Acts of Parliament in both Kingdoms.* Pag. 64.

The

The Council not ſitting the 20*th.* of *July*, tho' the Lord Privy-Seal who received the 13*th.* the particular Charges of the Duke of *Ormond* againſt him then delivered in, Anſwer'd them the 14*th.* yet gave not in his Anſwer till the next Council held at *Hampton-Court* the 27*th.* of *July*, which was as followeth:

July the 14*th.* 1682.

The Anſwer of Arthur *Earl of* Angleſey, *Lord Privy-Seal, to the Paper deliver'd by the Duke of* Ormond *at Council*, July, 13. 1682. *as a Charge of particulars againſt him.*

SAving ſtill the benefit of his former Anſwer deliver'd in the 23*d.* of *June*, and what was then done at Council, the ſaid Earl further ſaith:

That 'tis to be conſider'd that all the ſaid particulars were paſſages in a private Letter to a Friend, not deſigned for publick view. That the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* to whom it was written being convinced thereby, as appears by a Second Epiſtle to the Reader added to his *Memoirs*, wherein he ſaith that his acting as a Confederate-Catholick was in plain *Engliſh* as a Rebel, That he doth not excuſe the Rebellion, for all the Water of the Sea cannot waſh it off that Nation, it having been begun moſt bloodily on the *Engliſh* in that Kingdom, in a time of ſetled Peace, without the leaſt occaſion given. A Noble and Remarkable Confeſſion of one who had been long of the Supreme Council of the Confederate *Iriſh*. And which makes it the more wonderful, that the Duke of *Ormond* ſhould be ſo ſevere a Cenſor on a Letter which had ſo good an effect on him it was written to.

In the next place the ſaid Earl ſaith, That ſince the Duke of *Ormond* thought it fit to concern himſelf in a Letter not written to him, he ſhould have been ſo impartial as to have taken Notice of this Paſſage therein, Pag. 61. *Your Lordſhip having been privy to all the Cabals and Secret Councils againſt the* Engliſh *and Proteſtants, will I hope if you find any thing written by me, queſtionable or doubtful in your Opinion, favour me with your ſevereſt Reflections thereupon, for as I deſign nothing but exact Truth wherever it light, ſo if by any inadvertancy or want of full information, I ſhould Err or come ſhort in the leaſt, your Lordſhip ſhall find me ready to retract or ſupply, but never to perſiſt in it,*

Whereby

whereby it appears, that the Earl of *Angleſey* had no Intention to Injure any man as he is not Conſcious he hath.

Theſe things premiſed, the ſaid Earl gives this ſhort Anſwer or rather Juſtification to the ſaid particular Charges.

Firſt, to that Marked *No.* 1. 2. 3. which are all but one Clauſe in the letter Page 27 (*viz.*) that the Ceſſations and Peaces were of advantage only to the *Iriſh*, and highly diſhonorable to the Crown of *England*, and deſtructive to the *Engliſh* and Proteſtants.

Anſwer.

The ſaid Earl paſſing by the *Iriſh* and *Papiſts*, being the Chief promoters of them, the *Engliſh* and *Proteſtants* ſent Agents to *Oxford*, purpoſely to oppoſe and divert the Influence thereof, and to hinder agreements with the *Iriſh*, which they fore-ſaw would be deſtructive to the *Engliſh* and Proteſtants, the whole paſſages of the proceedings herein, were publiſhed in 1644. in a Book Intituled, the Falſe and Scandalous Remonſtrance of the Inhumane, and Bloody Rebells of *Ireland*, together with an Anſwer thereunto on the behalf of the Proteſtants of *Ireland*; the peruſal whereof will fully Juſtify the Earl in what he hath written, beſides the Two Houſes of Parliament, their Declarations and Reaſons againſt both Ceſſations and Peaces: But to put it paſt diſpute, the Earl Refers to His Majeſties Declaration, and the Act for the Settlement of *Ireland* in which the Duke of *Ormond* himſelf, had a great hand and gave the Royal Aſſent pa. 10. *&c.*

By which his Majeſty that now is in full Parliament, Declares, that his Royal Father had been forced to the Ceſſation and Peace which he had made with the *Iriſh*, and that, he was thereby Compelled to give them a full pardon, in the ſame Act His Majeſty alſo declares, that he himſelf was neceſſitated to make the ſecond Peace with the *Iriſh* upon difficult Conditions.

If all this do not prove the Ceſſations and Peaces diſhonorable to the Crown of *England*, of advantage only to the *Iriſh* and deſtructive to the *Engliſh* and Proteſtants, I ſubmit to Judgment.

And why elſe were the Peaces upon hearing all Parties laid aſide, and the *Iriſh* their Eſtates divided among the Engliſh?

2d. Charge.

That therefore the Lords Juſtices and Council were from the beginning averſe to them page, 60.

Anſwer.

To prove that the Juſtices and Council were from the beginning averſe to the Ceſſations and Peaces, I Refer to their many Letters, which I have ready to produce, in ſome whereof the Duke of *Ormond*, then Earl Joyned, by which they Declare the Horridneſs and Vniverſality of the Rebellion, and the Deſign of the *Iriſh* to Extirpate the *Engliſh*, and to Caſt off the *Engliſh* Government, and that there was no way of Recovering that Kingdom to the Crown of *England*, but by a vigorous and total Reducing them to obedience.

But when other Councils were taken up, one of the Lords Juſtices, and divers of the Chief Officers and Councellors of greateſt Experience in that Kingdom, and who beſt underſtood how to deal with that People were diſplaced, and affairs put into other hands; the grounds and proceedings and ſucceſs whereof, the Duke of *Ormond* can better Relate than I.

Charge 3d.

Concerning the Proteſtants of all degrees ſooner or later oppoſing both the Ceſſations and Peaces, and the Nobility named that did ſo pag. 65.

An-

Anſwer.

This is matter of Fact unqueſtionable, and without which and their ſubduing the *Iriſh* to the Crown of *England* (who were ſheltered and protected by the Ceſſations and Peaces) their Eſtates could never have been granted to the *Engliſh* and Proteſtants as they are, if there were any miſtake in the enumeration of the Nobility, (which is poſſible) the Letter being written by memory and far from Books and Papers, it will not be great or material, and is eaſily amendable without varying the Caſe.

Charge 4th.

That the two firſt peaces were againſt Law, and ſeveral Acts of Parliament in both Kingdoms, pag. 64.

Anſwer.

They are not only againſt the whole Scope of the Laws in *Ireland* and *England*, for Eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Religion and Suppreſſion of Popery, but againſt theſe particular Acts of Parliament (*viz.*) 2 *Eliz.* Cap 1. 2 in *Ireland* and 28. *H.* 8 Cap. 13 &c. And in *England* the Statutes of the 17 Caroli 1. Cap. 34. 35. 36. 37. in one of which it is provided, that all pardons granted to any of the Rebells of *Ireland*, without aſſent of Parliament ſhall be void, and yet by the Ceſſations they were Reprieved, and by both the Peaces fully pardoned.

And in the ſame Act, it is alſo enacted, that whoſoever ſhall make any promiſe or agreement, to Introduce or bring unto the Realm of *Ireland* the Authority of the See of *Rome* in any Caſe whatſoever, or to defend or maintain the ſame, ſhall forfeit all his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Goods and Chattells.

After ſome Debate of the ſaid Charges and Anſwers at Council, the Lords Concerned being withdrawn, this Reſolution paſſed by the Lords on the Lord Privy-Seals Letter to the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* (viz.) that it was a ſcandalous Libell againſt His late Majeſty, againſt His now Majeſty, and againſt the Government; but no particular Clauſes were mentioned to ground that Cenſure upon, and when the parties were Called in again, the

Lord

Lord Chancellor only told the Lord Privy-Seal, that the King Conceived him faulty in the Clauſe pag. 32. of the ſaid Letter to the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, wherein the Committees of the Parliament of *Ireland* were mentioned, as having been in at the Intrigues of the Popiſh Faction at Court, but that the Council had appointed his Lordſhip to be heard next Council day *Aug.* 3d. when he was to produce the vouchers Mentioned in his Anſwer, as appears, by the order following. At the Court at *Hampton-Court*, This 27*th.* day of *July* 1682.

By the Kings Moſt Excellent Majeſty, and the Lords of His Majeſties Moſt Honorable Privy Council.

It was this day ordered by His Majeſty in Council, that the Right honorable the Earl of *Angleſey* Lord Privy-Seal, do on *Thurſday* next being the third of *Auguſt* produce to His Majeſty in Council, appointed at *Hampton-Court*, at Nine in the Morning the Vouchers mentioned by his Lordſhip in his Anſwer this day read at the Board to the Paper delivered in the 13*th.* Inſtant by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond.*

Phi. Lloyd.

The Lord Privy-Seal Continuing Extream ill of the Gout; and finding himſelf prejudged by the Lords the ſaid 27*th.* day of *July*, *Aug.* 2. wrote the following Letter to His Majeſty, and ſent it encloſed to the Lord Preſident to be preſented, which was done Accordingly.

May

May it please your Majesty,

Having Received your Majesties order in Council of the 27*th* of *July*, to produce the third of *Aug.* next at *Hampton-Court*, to your Majesty in Council, the Vouchers mentioned by me in my Answer to the Paper delivered, in the 13*th* Instant by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the increase of my fit of the Gout, occasioned by my last Attendance incapacitating me personally to obey the said Order, I hold it my duty to yield the obedience I am able by this humble address to your Majesty.

I find by the entry of the last Council days proceedings, that beyond what the Lord Chancellor declared to me, at the board of your Majesties Judgment of a Clause, in the 32 page of my Letter to the Earl of *Castlehaven*, which was not so much as mentioned in the Duke of *Ormonds* said paper; A Resolve passed by the Council on that Letter, to this effect; that it was a scandalous Libel against your Majesties Royal Father, against your Majesty, and against the Government, but I find no Clauses, whereon such Judgment, is grounded, your Majesty may Imagine with what Amazement, as well as trouble this came to my knowledge, I should with less Concern, have seen a dagger at my old faithfull heart, then to have Received the wound I have from your Royal hand, after Three and Twenty years faithfull and diligent service under great Trusts.

I do not know, by what Right or Authority the Council Table, who are limited by Lawes in their Jurisdiction, take upon them the Tryal of a Peer for pretended Libelling, though I shall be glad to see their zeal against real Libelling, which is the Dangerous and Countenanced sin of the Age.

I am supported at present under my misfortune in this, that your Majesty, who hath so often declared to your People, that you will Govern according to Law, will not deny your old Servant a fair and Legal Tryal, in some one of your Courts of Justice, upon the points, whereof the Duke of *Ormond* hath accused me, before they take any Impression on your Majesty to my prejudice, and then, I no ways doubt by a due Administration of the Laws, I shall by Jurors legally Impanel'd and untamper'd with, which is the Right of every Subject, be represented

to your Majeſty in this affair, under a Charracter more ſuitable to that unblemiſhed reputation and honor, with which, I am arrived at old age. But if the Duke of *Ormond* upon his proſecution of me, before thoſe Judges who have power to hear and determine, ſhall by ſupplying his defect of proofs in Council, Convict me for a Libeller, in any one point of his Charge, I ſhall not only deſerve your Majeſties Cenſure, but the utmoſt ſeverity of the Law in my puniſhment, which may Gratifie the Ambition of ſome who promote, and wait for my ſupplanting.

The only paſſage that I yet know of, which your Majeſty ſeems to take offence at, being that in page the 32. of the *Iriſh* Committees, being in at the Intrigue of the Popiſh faction at Court *&c.* ſince it was ſuddenly and unexpectedly urg'd againſt me at Council, not being one of the particulars, I was ordered to Anſwer that day, I could then only Anſwer what occurr'd to me on that ſurpriſe, without ſo much as my reading the Clauſe (*viz.*) that firſt negatively, by thoſe words was not meant His late Majeſty or his Council, but the Popiſh faction then haunting the Court, like Locuſts againſt the Laws, which prohibit their approach to it, and as many as will be owned then Papiſts at Court, and were capable of Intriguing, I do not ſcruple to ſay, I intended them, and ſuch there were of my Knowledge at that time, who may be juſtly ſuſpected, to have laid the deſign of all the Calamities of this Kingdom and *Ireland* that enſued.

And as long as any ſuch ſhall dare to come to Court, and by their Faction ſpread Libells to the ſcandal of all legal proceedings, and the exaſperating your People dayly in affront, of the wiſe proviſion the Laws of the Land have made againſt them, neither your Majeſty nor your Kingdoms can be ſafe, but the ſeeds of ſedition will grow up to Confuſion.

And for your Majeſties further ſatisfaction, of my harmleſs intention in that expreſſion, now I have peruſed it at Leiſure, I find that in that Clauſe, I aſſert nothing poſitively, but when with disjunctive particles, I had mentioned divers particulars, which were in that Juncture the Jealouſie and diſcourſe of the times, and even the boaſt of the *Iriſh* themſelves.

I Conclude, that I would not take upon me to determine any thing, but that ſoon after the ſaid Committees return for *Ireland*, brake out that Execrable and unparrallel'd Rebellion of the Papiſts.

By this time your Majeſty and the Council will I hope, ſee cauſe to think, that a Summons for me to produce Vouchers, after they have given ſo terrible a Judgment againſt me comes too late, and that if I were in a Condition to attend at the day appointed, it would be no Contempt to decline making of further defence before the Lords, who have prejudged me, and Condemned me as Guilty, before the hearing of the Cauſe be Concluded, which I hope no other Court will do, and was never that I know done by them till now in my Caſe, nor do I hear, that the Duke of *Ormond* is cenſured for the ſcandalous Pamphlet, which he owned at Council, to have publiſhed againſt me, whereof I Complained: I muſt therefore hope, that what I have delivered in Council already, will be better and more impartially conſidered, without my giving your Majeſty further trouble therein.

And as I have ſpent the beſt of my days in your Service without Reproach, ſo I hope ſtill to ſtand Juſtified to all the world, what I Reſolve, whilſt I live to be

London Aug. 2*d.* 1682.

Your Majeſties Moſt Obedient and Moſt Faithful devoted Subject and Servant.

Angleſey.

The

The ſaid Letter was Read at Council *Aug.* 3*d.* but nothing appears entered to be done thereupon, but the Earl of *Caſtlehaven* was called in ſeveral times and queſtioned, about his Printed Memoirs anſwered by the Earl of *Angleſey* Lord Privy-Seal, which he acknowledged to be his, and in Concluſion his Book was by His Majeſty and Council, Judged to be a ſcandalous Libel againſt the Government, but no further proceeding, was had againſt his Lordſhip.

But *Aug.* the 9*th.* 1682. the following Warrant of the King, was brought by Sir *Lionel Jenkins* Secretary of State, to the Lord Privy-Seal in the Evening, being then at his Lordſhips Houſe in *Drury-lane.*

Charles R.

To our Right Truſty, and Right well beloved Couſin and Councellor, Arthur *Earl of* Angleſey *Keeper of our Privy-Seal.*

Our will and pleaſure is, that Immediatly upon ſight hereof you deliver up our Privy-Seal, appointed by our Letters Patents, to remain during our pleaſure in your Cuſtody, into the hands of our Right Truſty, and well beloved Councellor Sir *Lionel Jenkins* Knight, our Principal Secretary of State, and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your Warrant, given at our Court at *Windſor* the 8*th.* day of *Auguſt* 1682. in the 34 year of our Reign, By His Majeſties Command

Conway.

What passed between the Lord Privy-Seal,& Mr.Secretary appears not, further, then what follows under the said Secretaries hand and Seal, but it's said, the Lord Privy-Seal with his duty to the King; desired the Secretary (which he promised) to let His Majesty know that at the signification of His Majesties pleasure, he delivered the Seal more joyfully than ever he Received it.

Angleſey house on *Wedneſday* the *9th.* of *Aug.* 1682.

In pursuance of His Majesties Warrant bearing Date Yesterday, being the *8th.* day of this present Moneth of *Aug.* which Warrant was in these words (*viz.*)

CHARLES R.

Our will and pleasure is, that Immediatly upon sight hereof you deliver up our Privy-Seal, appointed by our Letters Patents, to Remain during our Pleasure in your Custody, into the hands of our Right Trusty and well-beloved Coun ellor, Sir *Leoline Jenkins* Knight, our Principal Secretary of State, and for so doing this shall be your Warrant, given at our Court at *Windsor* the *8th.* day of *August*, 1682. In the 34 year of our Reign

To Our Right Trusty and Right well-beloved Cousin and Councellor Arthur *Earl of* Angleſey *Keeper of our Privy-Seal.*

By His Majesties Command
CONWAY

The Right honorable the ſaid Earl of *Angleſey*, delivered into my hands His Majeſties Privy-Seal, ſealed up with his Lordſhips Seal at Armes, being put into the Purſe, given by His Majeſty for Carrying the ſaid Privy-Seal, which ſaid Privy-Seal, I Receiv'd at Eight a Clock in the Evening of the ſaid ninth of *Auguſt*, witneſs my hand and Seal

L. Jenkins.

F I N I S.

Now to ſhew, that Dr. *Morley* the Learned Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, is of the ſame opinion with the Earl of *Angleſey*, for the keeping out of Popery, now it ſeems to be flowing in upon us, it hath been thought fit, to fill up this laſt ſheet with the following Letter of the ſaid Biſhop, written to the ſaid Earl above ten years ago, when the Papiſts Warmly ſet upon their Deſign to introduce Popery, and many years before their Deſperate Plot ſince Diſcovered (for which ſo many have ſuffered by the hand of Juſtice) was ripe for Execution.

Which Letter was Receiv'd by the ſaid Earl from the ſaid Biſhop, *July* the *9th.* 1672. by the hands of the Lord *Cornbury*, now Earl of *Clarendon.*

My Lord,

Yours by my Lord of *Cornbury*, I Receiv'd this Morning from his own hands, and this is to Return you my humble thanks, for the favorable opinion of me you are pleaſed to expreſs in it, which as to the Zeal I have for the Proteſtant Religion, I hope I may without vanity, own to be true, but muſt acknowledge I want theſe abilities to defend it, which you ſeem to think I have, but thanks be to God, our Church wants not thoſe that have, and can, and will Anſwer all that hath been, or is, or can be objected againſt her, or any of the Doctrines, which in oppoſition to the Church of *Rome* are profeſſed by her; neither do I know any one Book or any one Argument, (worth the taking notice of) written or urged by any Romaniſt, for them

them, or againſt us, in any material point of Difference betwixt us, that hath not been clearly and fully Anſwered over and over again, by ſome or other of our own Church of *England*, to ſay nothing of thoſe Eminently Learned and Pious Divines of the other Reformed Proteſtant Churches beyond the Seas; ſo that to Anſwer every Impertinent Pamphlet that comes forth, which hath nothing but what hath been ſo often Anſwered before in it, is but *Actum agere & ſtultæ labor ineptiarum*, and therefore the Wiſeman that bids us, forbids us too; to Anſwer a Fool in his folly, his meaning is, that after we have Anſwered him once, we ſhould Anſwer him no more, eſpecially ſuch Kind of fools, *quos non perſuadebis etiamſi perſuaſeris*; and ſuch are all thoſe who contend for Intereſt and not for truth: *Demetrius* will hold his Concluſion, that *Diana* is a Goddeſs, as long as he hath nothing to live by, but the making of Shrines, but is there then nothing to be done will you ſay to keep out Popery, now it ſeems to be flowing in upon us? yes no doubt there is, and I hope there will be, when His Majeſty ſhall ſee a Convenient time for it; but it will not be done, when it is done by writing, or anſwering of Books *pro* and *con*, of which there will never be an end. But how is it to be done then? I anſwer, *viderint illi qui ad Clavum ſedent*, let them look to it, who ſit at the helm. I am ready to obey, whatſoever I ſhall be Commanded to that purpoſe, as far as my Conſcience will permit, and I thank God I have done ſo both formerly, and in my late viſitation of my whole Dioceſs, which perhaps you may have heard of, little to my Credit if the Pſeudo-Catholicks have informed you of it, but I care not what they or any other Hereticks, or Schiſmaticks do, or can ſay of me; as long as I do that and no more then what my Duty to God and the King, and the Place I hold in the Church requires of me.

You

You know what I was for in the late Seſſions of Parliament, (I mean not a comprehenſion,) but a Coalition or Incorporation of the Presbiterian Party, into the Church as it is by Law Eſtabliſhed, and I am ſtill of the ſame opinion, that it is the one only effectual Expedient, to hinder the growth of Popery, and to ſecure both parties, and I am very Confident, that there are no Presbiterians in the World (the *Scotch* only Excepted) that would not Conform to all that is Required by our Church, eſpecially in ſuch a Juncture of time as this is, which is all I have to ſay as to that particular at this diſtance.

My Lord the viſit your Son made me, I took for a great Honor and favor from him, eſpecially conſidering how much good I have heard of him, which I hope will Increaſe every day more and more in him, that the ſucceeding age may be the better for him. My Lord I am

Your Lordſhips very humble Servant

Farnham Caſtle
July 4th 1672.

Geor. Winton.

Directed. For the Right honorable the Earl of *Angleſey.*

F I N I S.

The Reader is deſired to amend or paſs by the Errors of the Preſs.

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